

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

PUBLISHERS: GEORGE KNAPP & CO.
Charles W. Knapp, President and General Manager.
George L. Allen, Vice President.
W. B. Carr, Secretary.
Office: Corner Seventh and Olive Streets.
(REPUBLIC BUILDING.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
DAILY AND SUNDAY—SEVEN ISSUES A WEEK.
By Mail—In Advance—Postage Prepaid.

One year.....\$4.00
Six months.....2.00
Three months.....1.00
Any three days, except Sunday—one year.....3.00
Sunday, with Magazine.....2.00
Special Mail Edition, Sunday.....1.75
Sunday Magazine.....1.25

BY CARRIERS ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS.
Per week, daily only.....4 cents
Per week, daily and Sunday.....11 cents
TWICE-A-WEEK ISSUE.

Published Monday and Thursday—one year.....\$1.00
Remit by bank draft, express money order or registered letter.

Address: THE REPUBLIC,
St. Louis, Mo.

Reflected communications cannot be returned under any circumstances.

Entered in the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE. PER COPY.
Eight, ten and twelve pages.....1 cent
Sixteen, eighteen and twenty pages.....2 cents
Twenty-two or twenty-eight pages.....3 cents
Thirty pages.....4 cents

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.
Bell. Kinloch.
Counting-Room.....Main 303 A 672
Editorial Reception-Room.....Park 156 A 674

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1902.

Vol. 85.....No. 145

CIRCULATION DURING OCTOBER

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of the St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of October, 1902, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1.....	110,900	17.....	116,500
2.....	110,810	18.....	110,750
3.....	110,900	19 (Sunday).....	121,750
4.....	110,700	20.....	110,750
5 (Sunday).....	110,800	21.....	110,940
6.....	110,870	22.....	110,350
7.....	110,810	23.....	117,350
8.....	110,830	24.....	110,400
9.....	117,020	25.....	110,350
10.....	110,830	26 (Sunday).....	119,710
11.....	110,870	27.....	110,350
12 (Sunday).....	110,800	28.....	110,350
13.....	110,800	29.....	110,410
14.....	110,800	30.....	110,920
15.....	110,800	31.....	110,920
16.....	110,810		
Total for the month.....	3,645,200		
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over, etc.....	63,500		
Net number distributed.....	3,581,700		
Average daily distribution.....	115,857		

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unused during the month of October was 7.26 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of October, 1902.

J. F. FARISH.

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.

My term expires April 25, 1903.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

DUTY OF PARTISANSHIP.

The spectacle of howling enthusiasts with torches is the truly sublime feature of a campaign, and the way to rouse party enthusiasm to the highest pitch, so the Kansas City Journal correctly observes, is to nominate clean, capable men, and not to crack the party whip over the voter's back.

But it is as right as right can be for the party leader to crack the whip and cry, "Vote your ticket straight!" And if anything less than a great unwritten law it is certainly a sound principle which requires the party follower to vote the ticket straight.

A ticket composed wholly of clean, capable men is entitled to nothing less than straight, solid, rank, partisan support. A single scratch upon such a ticket is a crime of disloyalty to party. Partisan support is the best encouragement of clean politics. It is the demonstration of pride in party, and of party pride. Party pride makes for high principle; partisanship is the source of both.

Half-way indorsement is little better than none at all. Nothing can be more disheartening than "scratched ballots" to a party which has nominated clean, capable men throughout; nothing can so detract from its incentive to provide the best ticket.

Only the firmest convictions of right can justify the voter in scratching his party's ticket. All doubts should be resolved in favor of the ticket's superiority.

It is right for the voter to reply to the party leader, "I will vote the ticket straight, but I demand that you nominate a clean one." Not only a clean one, but one of efficiency and ability and, wholesome aspiration.

It is incumbent upon the party to provide good men no less than upon the voter to vote the straight ticket. Under no circumstances is the voter justified in supporting bad men for office, and he should hold the party to a high responsibility in nominating good men.

The duties of the voter and of the party leaders are reciprocal and equal; that of the former to encourage by unqualified support the best party principles and the cleanest politics; that of the leaders to provide worthy and efficient candidates. And when the leader has done his full duty in making up the ticket it is not only right but admirable in him to crack his whip and shout, "Vote 'er straight!"

NOTHING BUT FOOL MALICE.

When the Globe devotes three columns to running Mr. Folk for the United States Senatorship the time arrives for reminding that sleepy organ of the gangs that Mr. Folk declared publicly a week ago that under no circumstances would he accept the office.

Mr. Folk's view of his duty is creditable to him. He believes that he is under a moral obligation to carry out to the end the work he has undertaken. He contends that it is no favor to him when he is pictured as desiring to be transferred to another office.

So, what's the use of parading Mr. Folk as a senatorial possibility?

The Globe's pertinacity about The Republic's position on senatorial candidates shows how shallow is its affection of a good motive in agitating the question. If it were honest it would explain in detail why it attacks ex-Governor Stone. What is it that he has done? If the Globe were intelligently pursuing a really good purpose of forcing the best available Democrat on the majority caucus it would not feature Mr. Folk, who has preemptorily removed himself from consideration.

The Republic's consistent policy is to let the Democratic party nominate and elect candidates as it pleases. The Republic protests when there is danger of electing corrupt or incompetent men. Only then. The Globe ought to learn the journalistic and public value of this rule. Instead of yelling at The Republic's attitude, let the Globe get out of the small trade of political barter and occasionally expose a corrupt Republican.

In all the abandoned revel of corruption which produced the crying need for a Joseph W. Folk the Globe uttered no word of rebuke to the profligates. It was their defender and ally at every stage of the outrageous game. It was the Globe and the Globe alone which tried to destroy Mr. Folk with slander when his labors began to show results. The contrast of the humiliation to which it has been brought by hitching itself to professional politicians—the contrast with the direct and consistent and respected course of The Republic should convince even a lobster that being a slave of politicians is neither honorable nor profitable. The Republic is not boosting candidates for the senatorship, because it does not boost candidates for any office. When the Globe learns as much, it may do some good in the community.

GO AFTER THE TRAITORS.

Gradually the Republican nominees who were defeated in the recent election are beginning to realize that the best thing which they can do for their party is to prosecute Republican as well as Democratic offenders against the law.

Hitherto, Republican politicians and newspapers have seemed to think that the only gangsters who were guilty of fraud were Democrats. It is refreshing and promising of much good for these same influences to assert now that the investigations should be carried forward with the single purpose of convicting all offenders.

In some of the wards it has been the custom for Republican leaders to make bargains with Democratic wardmen, whereby votes were juggled and counted at the whim of the traffickers. Until this practice is crushed with an iron hand, no election law on earth can prevent fraud.

In the last Republican primaries, the officials in two wards counted about 800 more votes than were cast. Let Republicans get the evidence in tangible shape and present it to the Circuit Attorney. Such action would convince the people that they are in earnest when they talk of prosecuting fraud makers.

Announcement has been made that the Republican nominees in the last election will meet to-day to determine whether a contest will be made. A resolution or some evidence denoting their purpose to push prosecutions against the criminals in their own party would be to the point. Partisan malice alone will not gain the respect of the public.

SUCCOR A NECESSITY.

That is a proper distinction which Doctor Adolph Lorenz makes when he informs the public that he is willing to treat the children of poor parents free of charge, but that those who have money must pay. His willingness to spend the greater part of his time with the poor only emphasizes a feature of medical practice which is often overlooked.

The right to good health may be considered a claim every being has upon the community, whether he be rich or poor. For this reason cities maintain expensive eleemosynary institutions. The streets are cleaned, sewers kept in repair and flushed, protective laws are enacted and Boards of Health maintained to insure physical protection.

All of these general precautions against contaminating influences are paid for by a tax on society at large. Free hospitals are supported out of the revenues of the cities. Asylums are established with the proceeds from taxation. The poor must be given every opportunity for fair competition with the people who have other advantages of wealth or position.

Physicians in their private practice recognize this duty which the laws of humanity have imposed upon them. In cases of dire necessity, there are few practitioners who would refuse to use their professional knowledge to alleviate suffering. As far as hard work is concerned it is probable that the doctors of St. Louis and every other large city do as much for nothing as they do for pay.

It is a poor rule which does not equalize matters. Just as the poor receive freely, so the rich must pay dearly. No surgeon has an inflexible charge for certain operations. Different from any other profession, the physician considers the ability of his patient to pay when making out his bill. An hour's work may be worth a thousand dollars in one instance and in another it may cost ten dollars, or nothing.

To determine the exact charge is no easy matter. It is one of the difficulties of the profession which can hardly be appreciated by the layman. There is no fixed rule. Reputation and ability are hardly as important in determining the price for medical attendance as is the wealth of the patient. Doctor Lorenz came to America from Austria to treat only one child and for that he is said to have been paid a fabulous fee. Scores of poor children are the beneficiaries of the Armour parents' anxiety for their daughter's welfare. It is a peculiarity of medical practice which redounds to the credit of the profession.

A VACANT OFFICE.

According to the experience of cities the "boss" evil is a hydra-headed one. Struck down, it raises a new head with a new face.

Said Doctor Strong: "When a boss disappears, whether into a prison cell and a striped suit—where so many of them belong—or whether he retires with all the plunder he wants, or is overthrown by a stronger rival, in any case he is succeeded by another boss."

It is not difficult to name many well-known bosses in large cities, who have been struck down, and many who have taken their places. Ordinarily, Scylla no sooner disappears than Caesar comes rising out of the young future.

A St. Louis boss having fallen, the question arises: Will he have a successor?

Public indifference—not mere untutored public opinion—is responsible for the conditions that make bosses possible. It is obvious that Butler will be succeeded by another corrupt power in the event that St. Louis falls back into indifference toward self-government. The circumstances and conditions that produced Butler will produce his successor.

Boss-power can only be developed while St. Louis's conscience slumbers. While citizenship remains awake to a sense of its responsibility the position of boss will be vacant, and Butler's successor, like Othello, be without an occupation.

THE MAN OF MANY IRONS.

Too many irons in the fire is bad business; some of them will burn. But prudent men have always followed to some extent the principle that it is well to have a variety of interests. "All the eggs in one basket" may leave a man wholly undone.

Of late years the tendency among business men is toward a greater diversity of interests.

Not a great while ago attention was confined chiefly to one pursuit. One man was a merchant, one owned a shoe factory, a third owned a bank, another a street-car line or a hotel. Out of one line of business he made his money; other interests were in the nature of saving or accumulating investments requiring little active attention.

To-day others share the responsibility of his main business, while the business man is a director on many boards, being at once a merchant, manufacturer, banker, railway operator, hotel manager, many things. And, owing to the substantial character and conservative management of modern business, and to the increased capacity of the individual, few men are "spread out too thin" or have too many irons in the fire.

Diversity of interests broadens the individual. His ideas are stimulated, his judgment improved, by his

multiplex relations with fellow-men. Interdependence resulting from community of interests promotes greater sympathy between men.

Distribution of interests conduces to commercial integrity and increased mutual confidence; it discourages fraud, since the majority, being honest, controls enterprises.

Many heads are better than one, and their results are improved methods, a wise but by no means narrow conservatism, better courage to brave narrow business risks, and a broad spirit of enterprise, and, lastly, multiplied strength and resources to avert or to withstand disaster.

The man of many interests is the best, the proudest, the most intelligent and most progressive citizen. It is better, all things considered, to lose a few iron threads from overprogressiveness than to lag behind in a lone, selfish pursuit.

"We shall make no foolish laws to mar our present prosperity," said the President on tour. Whether he meant it or not, "stand pat" could not have been more beautifully expressed. The only "foolish" laws which Republicans contemplated at all—and the only ones to which Congress objects—are those against the tariff and the trusts. Does the President's remark indicate a compliant state of mind? Everybody cools a little after election. Possibly the President's intentions have cooled.

"The Bocker Washington dinner incident still rumbles," said a member of the Memphis Reception Committee. The incident should be closed. The President had abundant opportunity to dine with his porters and guards while on his hunting trip; but as far as is known he left them to dine by themselves. Of course this happened way down South—but the incident should be closed nevertheless.

According to the Boston Commercial Bulletin, Wall street arithmetic is as follows:

10 mills make one trust.
10 trusts make one combine.
10 combines make one merger.
10 mergers make one magnate.
1 magnate makes all the money.

The Bulletin failed to complete the table. What makes a tariff schedule?

There is a point where the royal prerogative ends. Princess Victoria hopes to wed Mr. Chamberlain whether her royal parent likes it or not. If royal males marry, right-handedly or left-handedly, whom they please, including an occasional chorus girl of doubtful antecedents, there should be no objection to the Princess's marrying a real English gentleman.

St. Louis's Police Department challenges the world to produce another policeman who can, and will, dispose of five armed burglars with his bare fists. At present Officer Sicking seems to be the only heavy weight not addicted to "faking."

The railroad companies have solved the salary question. They increase wages and advance the tariffs. This is probably an expansion of the protection policy.

Would Kelly like to know how the Deputy Sheriffs look in their new uniforms? Sheriff Dickmann would be pleased to satisfy the fugitive's curiosity.

The Globe is wallowing pitifully about the senatorial race. How would it like to send Schawacker or Abe Sluskey to Washington?

RECENT COMMENT.

The Salt of the Earth.

The press cables report that Doctor Kouskape of St. Petersburg removed the heart from a child who had died twenty-four hours before and by the use of a certain salt solution made it beat with normal regularity for one hour. The statement, if confirmed, is of great interest. The use of massage, needle puncture or stimulation by electricity or alcohol have started hearts that had ceased to beat and prolonged life for some hours, and even carried the patients beyond the crisis to safety, but this new achievement is a step in advance. Salt seems to be concerned in some very vital processes. It has been urged that its overuse causes cancer, and evidence appears to favor the contention. Not long since it was reported that by means of a salt solution in which chloride of sodium figured prominently a cure could be developed without the necessity of any male element entering into the process. In view of the trend of events, it is certainly a matter for congratulation that salt is not so much a matter of life and death as it is said to be, and that it is not so much a matter of life and death as it is said to be, and that it is not so much a matter of life and death as it is said to be.

Another exhibit will be a table showing the magnitude of the post office work as compared with three of the leading foreign postal countries of the world. It will show the gross amount of postal revenue, miles of mail service performed, and volume of mail matter mailed and delivered.

At the Columbian Exposition in 1893, a chart of this character was shown, with the following figures: Gross amount of postal revenue—United States, \$70,000,000; Germany, \$2,700,000; Great Britain, \$2,500,000; France, \$2,300,000; Italy, \$2,200,000; Japan, \$2,100,000; Russia, \$2,000,000; Austria, \$1,900,000; Prussia, \$1,800,000; Spain, \$1,700,000; Belgium, \$1,600,000; Netherlands, \$1,500,000; Sweden, \$1,400,000; Denmark, \$1,300,000; Norway, \$1,200,000; Switzerland, \$1,100,000; Greece, \$1,000,000; Turkey, \$900,000; Egypt, \$800,000; Persia, \$700,000; Siam, \$600,000; China, \$500,000; India, \$400,000; Japan, \$300,000; Korea, \$200,000; Philippines, \$100,000; Hawaii, \$50,000; Alaska, \$25,000; Porto Rico, \$12,500; Cuba, \$6,250; Puerto Plata, \$3,125; Santo Domingo, \$1,562; Haiti, \$781; Santo Domingo, \$390; Haiti, \$195; Santo Domingo, \$97; Haiti, \$48; Santo Domingo, \$24; Haiti, \$12; Santo Domingo, \$6; Haiti, \$3; Haiti, \$1; Haiti, \$0.50; Haiti, \$0.25; Haiti, \$0.125; 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